

SOUTHERN WOMEN WHOSE NAMES ARE ON HONOR ROLL

Capt. Sally Tompkins
and Lieut. Antonia
Ford Only Officers.

IN SPITE of the fact that the women of the Confederacy did as much for the "Lost Cause" as the men of the South, and set an example of devotion and loyalty which has never been surpassed in history, but two of this noble band received commissions in the army of the Confederacy as marks of consideration at the hands of the government.

Of these two, Miss Sally Tompkins, of Richmond, was commissioned a captain on account of her services in caring for ill and wounded soldiers, and Miss Antonia Ford was commissioned first lieutenant of cavalry and aid on General J. E. B. Stuart's staff on account of signal services rendered the great cavalry leader in securing information which saved his army.

Home in Richmond.
Captain Tompkins is one of the very few Southern women who ranked as an officer in the Confederate army. Certainly, she was most justly rewarded for her love and devotion to the cause of the Confederacy and its heroes. She was known during the days of the war as the "Angel of the Hospital," and more than one poet has essayed in eloquent numbers to tell of how, as she passed gently from cot to cot within the whitewashed walls, she comforted the weary, upheld the dying and prayed that the Good Shepherd would shelter them "in His all-merciful arms," or to bring them to "the green valleys of immortal rest."

No more honored or beloved figure will appear at the approaching Confederate Reunion than that of Captain Tompkins. She is bright, cheery and active, interested in all that goes on and always glad to see the many friends who count among their pleasures, a visit to Captain Tompkins and a chat with her in her room, which reflects the individuality of its occupant.

Captain Tompkins is the daughter of the late Christopher Tompkins, of "Poplar Grove," Matthews county, Va. She has made Richmond her home continuously since the year 1852, except for two years spent in the home of Mrs. Thomas H. Carter, at the University of Virginia.

She established a private hospital at the corner of third and Main streets, in which the Judge W. H. Robertson's house, ten days after the first battle of Manassas.

In referring to her motive for opening the hospital, Miss Tompkins said to a recent visitor: "My aim and object was to help all I could, not to be paid for it."

And then she repeated with genuine feeling and emphasis: "What I did for the wounded and ill Confederate soldiers was entirely a work of love, I never took any pay—never."

Quite a number of private hospitals were established, but, unlike Miss Tompkins, though there was a government hospital from that time on, Captain Tompkins conducted it as before, paying the expenses incurred out of her private purse.

Among the 1,300 soldiers who were nursed under the captain's direction were many Marylanders.

"They were most anxious," says Captain Sally, "that I should call mine a Maryland hospital. But I said I could not because I was a Virginian, and too loyal to my State."

Mr. Halladay, of Maryland, who was disabled by a wound received at the first battle of Manassas, remained in the hospital for a year, filling the position of hospital steward to Captain Tompkins. She also received appreciated help from Mrs. Sims and Mrs. Mary Page, a daughter of General Richardson.

"The dangerously wounded or ill Confederate soldiers were sent to me," Captain Sally affirms, "because President Davis said they received such careful attention in my hospital."

Her Photograph.
The captain tells a good joke on herself about a friendly conspiracy among her Richmond admirers that resulted in the war-time picture appearing in the Times-Dispatch of to-day, being taken.

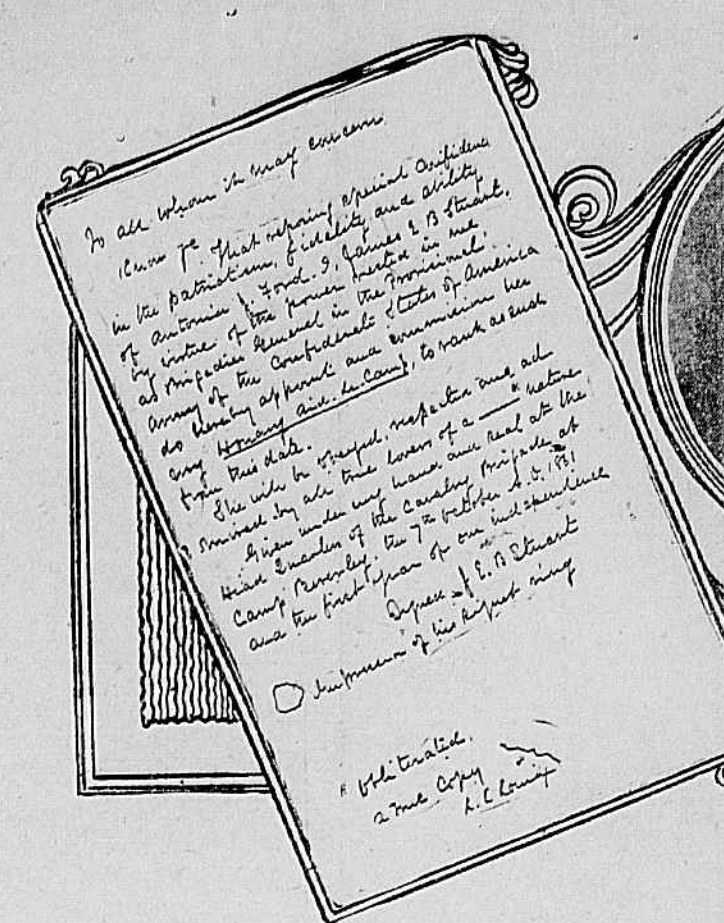
"Two young girls from Matthews county, relatives of mine, had come to Richmond," says Captain Tompkins. "One was staying with me and one with Mrs. Crump. I took my young guest to the photographer's for the purpose of having a picture taken."

"When she had gotten through with her sitting, and we turned to leave, I caught my surprise when I found the door locked."

"What do you mean?" I asked of the photographer. "Are we prisoners?"

"I have orders to hold you as such," Captain Tompkins said, "until I can get your photograph."

"And that is the reason," declares Captain Sally, laughing, "that there



Miss Antonia Ford, honorary aid de camp.

is a photograph of me in existence. I just had to get back to my sick boys, and I paid the price of having the door opened."

Lieutenant Antonia Ford.

As soon as the war actually began and the advance on Bull Run was made, many of the Southern women showed their devotion to the Confederacy by acts of loyalty. A short time before the battle, General J. E. B. Stuart, commanding the cavalry, was very anxious to obtain certain information as to the position of several Federal brigades.

He was acquainted with a highly educated, quiet and refined young lady of Fairfax courthouse, who possessed great nerve and spirit, and was known to have an enthusiastic devotion to the cause of the South. He managed to get a note to her, requesting her to obtain such information as she could.

She did not only obtain it, but bring it herself, instead of sending a messenger. His surprise was great, then, to see her ride into his headquarters on the eve of the battle, thoroughly posted on what he wanted to know. She had undergone much hardship and danger, having been shot at many times by Federal pickets.

In recognition of her bravery and intelligence, Stuart commissioned her as lieutenant and aid on his staff, and this appointment was actually recognized by the Confederate government.

The commission was issued and is now in the War Department in Washington.

Captured by Enemy.
Shortly afterwards the Federal Army took possession of the town of Fairfax Courthouse, and among the prisoners captured were Miss Antonia Ford and her father, Mr. E. R. Ford.

At the request of Hon. John Hawhurst, a Federal sympathizer, who afterwards sat in the General Assembly, the prisoners were offered freedom, if they would take the oath of allegiance.

The prisoners, an old man and a girl of nineteen, were then marched to Washington, the Federal officer in charge declining to allow them horses. Arroused at this outrage, Moses Switzer, a sutler, following the Federal army, asked permission to drive the young girl to Washington in his wagon, and finally the request was granted, Miss Ford and her father being locked up in Old Capitol Prison.

Justice had its reward, and Moses Switzer lived to be thankful for his kindness to Miss Ford. Captured by General Fitzhugh Lee long afterwards, he was asked by the general if he were the man who had befriended Miss Antonia Ford. On account of his act of mercy, Moses Switzer was released and given a pass through the lines. Upon the pass, General Lee wrote: "On account of befriending a defenseless woman."

Fell in Love With Her.
Released from prison, Mr. E. R. Ford and his daughter returned to Fairfax, where they were followed by Major Joseph C. Willard, a young Federal officer, who had fallen in love with Miss Ford, while a prisoner in Washington.

During the last year of the war, Miss Ford and Major Willard were married, and even to the altar, stirring scenes followed the young girl, for Major Willard, getting news of Miss Ford being in Fairfax, made a desperate effort to capture him and pursued the bridal couple for eight miles, until the Federal lines were reached.

Mrs. Joseph C. Willard left one son,

Hon. Joseph E. Willard, late Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, for many years member of the General Assembly for Fairfax, and at present a member of the Corporation Commission, who has lived in Virginia since he was six years old.

During Scotchman.
Mrs. Willard (Antonia Ford) was descended from the Rev. James Keith and Mary Isham Randolph, daughter of the first Thomas Randolph, of Tuckahoe, who was second son of William Randolph, of Turkey Island.

Perhaps Miss Ford inherited the daring spirit of this James Keith, a Scotchman with a peculiar history.

He was a member of the house of Keith, who were Earls-Marchals of Scotland, and a lineal descendant of Sir Robert Keith, who commanded the Scottish cavalry at the battle of Banockburn.

James Keith was a divinity student at Aberdeen when the rebellion of 1715 broke out. For the active part he took in this and the attempt to revive the Stuart cause in 1719, a price was set upon his head and his patrimony was confiscated. He escaped to France in a fishing smack and continued the study of divinity. Returning to England he was ordained minister of the Church of England. He was first rector of Henric parish, in Virginia, and afterwards rector of Hamilton parish, in Fauquier county.

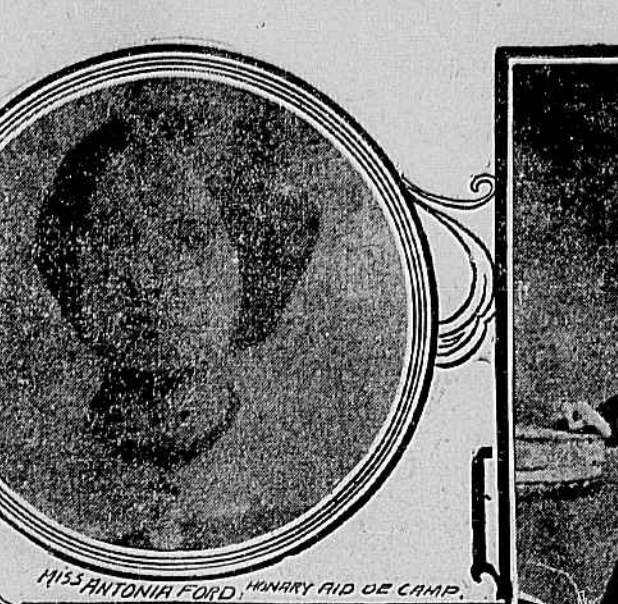
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LIFE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS AS TOLD IN HIS OWN WORDS
(Continued from Sixth Page.)

1860, I was appointed one of a Senate committee of thirteen to examine and report on some practicable adjustment of the controversies which then threatened the dissolution of the Union. I at first declined to be excused from the committee; but at the solicitation of friends agreed to serve, avowing my willingness to make any sacrifice to avert the impending struggle. The committee consisted of men belonging to the three political divisions of the Senate: the States' rights men of the South, the Radicals of the North, and the Northern Democrats, with one member who did not acknowledge himself as belonging to any one of the three divisions—Mr. Crittenden, an old-time Whig and the original mover of the compromise resolutions. When the committee met it was agreed that, unless some measure which would receive the support of the majority of each of the three divisions could be devised, it was useless to make any report; and after many days of anxious discussion and a multiplicity of propositions, though the Southern States' rights men and the Northern Democrats and the Whigs, Mr. Crittenden, could frequently agree, they could never get a majority of the Northern Radicals to unite with them in any substantive proposition. Finally the committee reported their failure to find anything on which the three divisions could unite. Mr. Douglas, who was a member of the committee, defiantly challenged the Northern Radicals to tell what they wanted. As they had refused everything, he claimed that they ought to be willing to tell what they proposed to do.

For Formal Leave.
When officially informed that Mississippi had passed the ordinance of secession, I took formal leave of the Senate, announcing for the last time the opinions I had so often expressed



Miss Antonia Ford, honorary aid de camp.

as to State sovereignty, and as a consequence of it, the right of a State to withdraw its delegated powers. Before I reached home I had been appointed by the convention of Mississippi commander-in-chief of its army, with the rank of major-general, and I at once proceeded with the task of organization. I went to my home in Warren county in order to prepare for what I believed was to be a long and severe struggle. Soon a messenger came from the Provisional Confederate Congress at Montgomery, bringing the unwelcome notice that I had been elected Provisional President of the Confederate States. But, reluctant as I was to accept the honor, and carefully as I had tried to prevent the possibility of it, in the circumstances of the country I could not refuse it; and I was inaugurated at Montgomery, February 18, 1862, with Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, as Vice-President.

From this time to the fall of the Confederate government my life was part of the history of the Confederacy and of the War between the States. It is impossible, therefore, to follow it in detail.

No Party Distinctions.
In the selection of a Cabinet I was relieved from a difficulty which surrounded that duty by the President of the United States, for there were no "sections" and no "party" distinctions. All aspirations, ambitions and interests had been merged in a great desire for Confederate independence.

In my inaugural address I asserted that necessity, not choice, had led to the secession of the Southern States; that as an agricultural people their policy was peace and free commerce with all the world; that the constituent parts, not the system of government, had been changed.

The removal of the troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, the guns of which threatened the harbor of Charleston, and the attempt to throw reinforcements into that fort, thus doubly breaking a pledge that matters should be kept in statu quo, constituted the occasion as well as the justification of the opening of fire upon Fort Sumter. Speedily following this event came the call for a large army by Mr. Lincoln and the secession of other Southern States as the consequence of this unmistakable purpose of coercion.

Virginia, which had led in the effort by a peace convention to avert national ruin, when she saw the Constitution disregarded and the purpose to compel free States by military force to submit to arbitrary power, passed an ordinance of secession and joined the Confederate States.

Moved to Richmond.
Shortly after this, as authorized by

the Provisional Congress, I removed the Confederate capital from Montgomery to Richmond.

Among the many indications of good will shown when on my way to and after my arrival at Richmond was the purchase of a very fine residence in Richmond by leading citizens. It was offered as a present; but, following a rule that had governed my action in all such cases, I declined to accept it. I continued to live in Richmond until the Confederate forces were compelled to withdraw from the defenses of the capital.

It was not quite unexpected, but it occurred before the conditions were fulfilled under which General Lee contemplated retreat. After General Lee was forced to surrender, and General Johnston consented to do so, I started with a very few of the men who volunteered to accompany me for the Trans-Mississippi; but, hearing on the road that marauders were pursuing my family, whom I had not seen since they left Richmond, but knew to be on route to the Florida coast, I changed my direction, and after a long and hard ride, found them encamped and threatened by a robbing party. To give them the needed protection, I traveled with them for several days until in the neighborhood of Irvinville, Ga., when I supposed I could safely leave them. But, hearing about nightfall that a party of marauders were to attack the camp that night, and supposing them to be pillaging deserters from both armies, and that the Confederates would listen to me, I waited their coming, lay down in my traveling clothes, and fell asleep. Late in the night my colored coachman aroused me with the intelligence that the camp was attacked, and I stepped out of the tent where my wife and children were sleeping and saw at once that the assailants were troops deploying around the encampment. I so informed my wife, who urged me to escape. After some hesitation I consented, and a servant woman started with me, carrying a bucket as if going to the spring for water. One of the surrounding troops ordered me to halt and demanded my surrender. I advanced toward the trooper, throwing off a shawl which my wife had put over my shoulders. The trooper aimed his carbine, when my wife, who witnessed the act, rushed forward and threw her arms around me, thus defeating my intention, which was if the trooper missed his aim to try to unhorse him and escape with his horse. Then, with every species of petty pillage and offensive exhibition, I was taken from point to point until I was imprisoned for two years before being allowed the privilege of



Captain Sally Tompkins.

the writ of habeas corpus. (For a fuller account of my arrest see statements of United States Senator Reagan, W. R. Johnston, President Fulmer University, F. H. Lubbock, Treasurer of Texas; B. N. Harrison, Esq., of New York City, all eye-witnesses; also "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," page 700, Vol. II. For my life at Fortress Monroe see "The Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," by Dr. L. J. J. Craven, New York: Carleton, 1866.)

Went on His Bond.
At length, when the writ was to be issued, the condition was imposed by the Federal Executive that there should be the bondsman influential in the "Republican" party of the North, Mr. Greeley being specially named. Entirely as a matter of justice and legal right, not from motives of personal regard, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Gerrit Smith, and other eminent Northern citizens went on my bond.

In May, 1867, after being released from Fortress Monroe, I went to Canada, where my older children were with their grandmother, my wife as now as permitted having shared my imprisonment and brought our infant daughter with her. From time to time I obeyed summonses to go before the Federal court at Richmond, until finally the case was heard by Chief Justice Chase and District Judge Underwood, who were divided in opinion, which sent the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the proceedings were quashed, leaving me without the opportunity to vindicate myself before the highest Federal court.

After about a year's residence in Canada I went to England, with my family under an arrangement that I was to have sixty days' notice wherever the United States court required my presence. After being abroad in England and on the Continent about a year, I received the offer of an appointment as president of a life insurance company. Thereupon I returned to this country, and went to Memphis and took charge of the company. Subsequently I came to the Gulf Coast of Mississippi as a quiet place where I could prepare my work of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." A friend from her infancy, Mrs. Dorsey, shared her home with me, and subsequently sold to me her property of Beauvoir, an estate of five or six hundred acres, about midway between Mobile and New Orleans. Before I had fully paid for this estate Mrs. Dorsey died, leaving me her sole legatee. From the spring of 1876 to the autumn of 1879 I devoted myself to the production of the historical work just mentioned. It is an octavo book in two volumes of about seven hundred pages each. I have also from time to time contributed essays to the North American Review and Belford's Magazine, and have just completed the manuscript of "A Short History of the Confederate States of America," which is expected to appear early in 1880.

Retired to Beauvoir.
Since settling at Beauvoir I have persistently refused to take any active part in politics, not merely because of my disfranchisement, but from a belief that such labors could not be made to conduce to the public good, owing to the sectional hostilities manifested against me since the war. For the same reason I have also refused to be a candidate for public office, although it is well known that I could at any time have been re-elected a Senator of the United States.

I have been twice married, the second time being in 1864 to a daughter of William B. Howell, of Natchez, a son of Governor Howell, of New Jersey. She has borne me six children—four sons and two daughters. My sons are all dead; my daughters survive. The elder is Mrs. Hayes, of Colorado

Signal Honor Paid to
Two Women by Con-
federate Generals

Spring, Col., and the mother of four children. My youngest daughter lives with us at Beauvoir, Miss. Born in the last year of the war, she became familiarly known as the "Daughter of the Confederacy."

FATALITIES IN THE CIVIL WAR

Compared With Other Great
Losses Sustained on Other
Historic Fields.

Many persons who will be the guests of Richmond during the Confederate Reunion will readily recall the address of General Joseph Wheeler at the convocation of the survivors of the Southern Confederacy in Charleston, S. C., in 1899. In that address General Wheeler presented facts and figures to show the losses sustained in battles in the Civil War, as compared with some of the most desperate and tragic struggles in history. The following extracts from his address will be read with interest:

"At Waterloo, one of the most desperate and bloody fields recorded in European history, Wellington's casualties did not reach 12 per cent, his losses being 2,432 killed and 9,523 wounded, in more than 100,000 men; while at Shiloh, the first great battle of the West, the casualties on one side were 9,740 out of 34,000, while on the other the number of killed and wounded reached 8.5 per cent, amounting to 30 per cent. Napoleon at Austerlitz lost 5 per cent, and yet the army gave up the field and retreated. At Waterloo, Napoleon lost 14 per cent; at Zurich, Massena, only 8 per cent; at La Grange, Frederick, 6 1/2 per cent; at Marignano, Marlboro, 10 per cent, and at Hamilters, 6 per cent."

"Henry of Navarre's troops were reported 'cut to pieces' at Contras, and yet his loss was less than 10 per cent. At Louis Napoleon lost 14 per cent. At Vain, Frederick William's carnage, cost Napoleon an average loss of less than 11 1/2 per cent. The average loss of both armies at Magenta and Solferino was less than 9 per cent. At Konigsgrath, in 1866, the loss was 6 per cent. At Werth, Spectator, Gravelotte and Sedan, in 1870, the combined loss was 6 per cent. While on the historic battlefield of Hohenlinden General Moreau lost but 4 per cent and the Archduke John lost but 7 per cent. In killed and wounded, Americans would scarcely call this a lively skirmish."

At Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania the loss frequently reached, and sometimes exceeded, 30 per cent, and on one side or the other was over 30 per cent.

Of the young men who were at West Point, starting the war, 14 per cent of my catch, fifty-six were killed in battle, and, estimating the ratio of killed and wounded at one to five, 250 were wounded.

From the date of the discovery of America to 1861, in all wars with other nations, I find the record of deaths in battle of but ten American soldiers, and in 1861, both sides being opposed by Americans, more than 100 general officers fell while leading their troops into battle. The killed and wounded upon American soil in all battles, combats and skirmishes added together, as shown by the records, exceed the casualties of single battles of the great conflict of the Civil War."

The 100,000 Horsepower Ship.
The producer problem has received the attention of the ablest engineers of the world, as the present wasteful use of fuel with steam cannot continue, and the men who give us steam and attention to reduce the fuel bill of the world and conserve its latent energy are rendering a service of supreme importance to mankind. The hard coal producer now is in general use, and rapidly forcing the steam plant aside, especially in factory plants. The soft coal producer is giving good results, but must be developed further. The next important development will be a simple and easily manipulated crude oil gas producer.

With its coming as a commercial product we shall see the gas engine in future tramps, and with the advent of the first passenger liner its universal use, and the steamship will be assured. Whether the steamer will be made smaller or not is hard to say, but probably on account of the greater steadiness and the lesser influence of waves the vessels will continue to grow.

One hundred thousand horsepower can be installed in the space and on the weight of 45,000 horsepower of steam, as put on a modern liner. The consumption of crude oil will be about 750 tons per day for such power.—Engineering Magazine.

Testing Eggs.
Science has devised means whereby a man in a darkened room, with a strong light outside a peephole, can tell without breaking them whether eggs are good or ancient. Of necessity in a great city there must be many egg testers, and in New York they have formed a union. The other day the walking delegate of the Egg Testers' Union went to one of the large concerns, claiming that several roan in its employ had failed to pay their dues in the union, and demanded that the firm discharge them. The employers declined to be a collecting agency and a strike followed. If U'fians going to New York find themselves served with eggs that have survived their usefulness, they will understand and appreciate the reason.—Utica Press.

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NOTED SOUTHERN WOMEN WHO ARE ATTENDING REUNION IN RICHMOND.



Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, widow of General Jackson.



Mrs. A. P. Hill, widow of General Hill.



Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, widow of General Stuart.



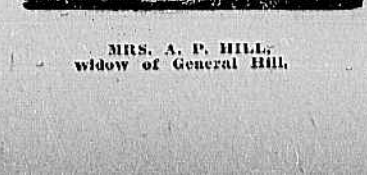
Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General R. E. Lee.



Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, widow of General Lee.



Mrs. William Mahone, widow of General Mahone.



Mrs. Draxton Dragg, widow of General Dragg.